

# **Wisconsin Hospices and Patients 2000**

November 2001

Bureau of Health Information  
Division of Health Care Financing  
Department of Health and Family Services



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## Introduction

This report presents selected statistics on Wisconsin hospices and patients in 2000. The source of data for this document is the Annual Survey of Hospices, which was conducted by the Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing (DHCF), Department of Health and Family Services, in cooperation with Wisconsin-licensed hospices; the Bureau of Fee-for-Service Health Care Benefits, DHCF; and the Bureau of Quality Assurance, Division of Supportive Living. Wisconsin HOPE (Hospice Organization and Palliative Experts) has also endorsed this survey.

## Background

In general, *hospice* is a program that provides care to terminally ill persons who have a life expectancy of 6-12 months. (The patient must have a medical prognosis of 12 months or less to be eligible to receive services from a Wisconsin-licensed hospice. Medicare requires a prognosis of 6 months or less to elect the Medicare hospice benefit.) The goal of hospice is to care for people in the comfort of their own homes, including when “home” is a nursing home, community-based residential facility, adult family home, or other setting. “Hospice” can be an organization, a program within an organization, or a place (for details, see Wisconsin Administrative Code HFS 131).

Hospice care is significantly different in goals and emphasis from traditional medical practice. The goal of hospice care is palliative (seeking to improve patient comfort and to lessen pain and other symptoms of illness) rather than curative. It also emphasizes home care rather than institutional care, addresses the psychological, social, spiritual, and physical needs of the patient, and provides supportive services to the family. Volunteers are a unique component in hospice care.

Hospice care is provided by an interdisciplinary team of professionals including nurses, physicians, social workers, counselors (bereavement, spiritual, dietary, and other), nursing assistants, volunteers and therapists. The services provided include clinical pain management, personal hygiene maintenance, emotional and spiritual counseling, bereavement support, medications, medical supplies and equipment, inpatient stays if necessary, and ancillary services such as physical, occupational, and speech therapy.

Hospice services are available to all age groups, from newborn to elderly. Hospice services may be covered by Medicare, Medicaid (Medical Assistance), and private insurance companies.

## Data Collection and Report Preparation

The 2000 survey population consisted of all 61 hospices licensed by the State of Wisconsin to operate in 2000. The Bureau of Health Information (BHI) sent the survey form to all Wisconsin-licensed hospices at the end of February 2001. The survey utilizes a survey date of December 31; that is, hospices are asked to report some survey items (such as number of patients) as of that date. Other data items (such as the number of patient days and the number of admissions and discharges) were reported for all of calendar year 2000. Staffing information was based on the number of personnel employed by hospices during the week of December 10-16, 2000.

The Bureau of Health Information would like to acknowledge and thank the personnel of Wisconsin hospices who provided information on their services and patients, and Wisconsin HOPE for its endorsement of the survey.

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## Key Findings

- In 2000, there were 61 hospices licensed to operate in Wisconsin, an increase of one from 1999. Two nonprofit hospices closed, one nonprofit and two proprietary hospices opened, and one nonprofit hospice changed its ownership to proprietary.
- Nonprofit organizations made up 82 percent of hospices and served 79 percent of all hospice patients.
- There were 1,505 hospice patients on December 31, 2000, a 9 percent increase from December 31, 1999. This one-day total accounted for 13 percent of total hospice patients served in 2000.
- Total hospice patients served increased by 11 percent, from 10,707 patients in 1999 to 11,874 patients in 2000.
- Although nonprofit hospices served 79 percent of Wisconsin hospice patients, they employed only 18 percent of total hospice full-time equivalent (FTE) employees. By comparison, proprietary hospices cared for 20 percent of hospice patients with 81 percent of total FTEs.
- Ninety-two percent of all hospice volunteers worked in nonprofit hospices, while just 6 percent worked in proprietary hospices.
- Total hospice patient days in Wisconsin increased 11 percent, from 481,428 in 1999 to 534,515 in 2000.
- From 1999 to 2000, the number of hospices that operated a residential facility increased from 6 to 9 hospices. Both the number of beds and patient days in these facilities increased 63 percent.
- From 1999 to 2000, the number of contracts for hospice routine care between a hospice and a nursing home increased 15 percent (from 383 to 442 contracts). The number of hospice patients residing in nursing homes increased 63 percent (from 1,570 to 2,550), and the number of days hospice patients spent in nursing homes was up 23 percent (from 77,500 to 95,750).
- The number of contracts between a hospice and a community-based residential facility (CBRF) increased 49 percent (from 255 to 381) in 2000. The number of hospice patients residing in CBRFs was up 59 percent (from 332 to 527), and the number of days hospice patients spent in CBRFs increased 73 percent (from 15,800 days to 27,400 days).
- In 2000, total discharges from Wisconsin hospices increased 12 percent (from 9,570 to 10,695 patients).
- Nearly 9,400 hospice patients died in 2000, accounting for 88 percent of total discharges from Wisconsin hospices. This percentage was the same in 1999.
- In 2000, 31 percent of hospice patients were served by hospices located in Milwaukee County, 8 percent were served by hospices in Dane County, and 7 percent were served by hospices in Waukesha County.

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- Only one hospice was located in Dane County but that hospice served 8 percent of Wisconsin hospice patients in 2000. The number of hospice patients served by this Dane County hospice increased by 22 percent between 1999 and 2000.
  - The number of hospice patients served by hospices located in Winnebago County doubled between 1999 and 2000 (from 275 to 553).
  - In 2000, the hospice utilization rate among people aged 65 and older was 13.4 patients per 1,000 population in this age group, a 12 percent increase from 1999 (12.0 per 1,000). Most of this increase was due to a higher utilization rate among people 85 and older.
  - The hospice utilization rate among people aged 85 and older was 31.0 per 1,000 population, a 35 percent increase from 1999 (23.0 per 1,000).
  - A length of stay of 60 days or less was reported for 78 percent of hospice patients who died or were discharged in 2000 (77 percent in 1999).
  - Hospice patients who died or were discharged within 14 days of admission to a hospice program increased from 43 percent of deaths and discharges in 1999 to 45 percent in 2000.
  - At the time of their admission to a hospice program, 73 percent of hospice patients admitted in 2000 had Medicare as their primary pay source (compared with 80 percent in 1999). Eleven percent had private insurance (10 percent in 1999).
  - From 1999 to 2000, the number of hospice admissions with both Medicare and Medicaid increased from 158 to 628 patients. The number of admissions with managed care (HMO) increased from 408 to 607 patients.
  - On December 31, 2000, 78 percent of hospice patients had Medicare as their primary pay source, unchanged from 1999. An additional 7 percent had private insurance (9 percent in 1999). The percent of patients with both Medicare and Medicaid increased from 3 percent in 1999 to 8 percent in 2000.
  - On December 31, 2000, 64 percent of hospice patients were residing at home or in some other private residence, compared with 76 percent in 1999.
  - Hospice patients who were residing in nursing homes on December 31 increased from 15 percent in 1999 to 24 percent in 2000. The percent of patients residing in CBRFs also increased, from 3 percent to 5 percent.
  - Of hospice patient deaths in 2000, 57 percent occurred at home (compared with 61 percent in 1999), 20 percent occurred in nursing homes (compared with 18 percent in 1999), and 14 percent occurred in a hospital or other inpatient facility (compared with 13 percent in 1999).

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## Characteristics of Hospices

**Table 1. Hospice Services and Patients by Hospice Ownership Type, Wisconsin 2000**

	Total	Ownership of Hospice					
		Governmental		Nonprofit		Proprietary	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Number of Hospices	61	4	7%	50	82%	7	11%
Number of Unduplicated Hospice Patients	11,874	113	1	9,386	79	2,375	20
Number of Hospice Patients on December 31, 2000	1,505	7	<1	1,120	74	378	25
Average Daily Census for Calendar Year 2000	1,462	13	1%	1,112	76%	337	23%

Source: Annual Survey of Hospices, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

Note: See Technical Notes for an explanation of the unduplicated patient count.

- In 2000, there were 61 hospices licensed to operate in Wisconsin, an increase of one from 1999. Two nonprofit hospices closed, one nonprofit and two proprietary hospices opened, and one nonprofit hospice changed its ownership to proprietary.
- Nonprofit organizations made up 82 percent of hospices and served 79 percent of all hospice patients.
- The seven proprietary hospices (11 percent) served 20 percent of all hospice patients.
- There were 1,505 hospice patients on December 31, 2000, a 9 percent increase from December 31, 1999. This one-day total accounted for 13 percent of total hospice patients served in 2000.
- Total hospice patients served increased by 11 percent, from 10,707 patients in 1999 to 11,874 patients in 2000.

**Table 2. Hospice Certification and Accreditation, Wisconsin 2000**

Year	Number of Hospices			
	Total Number of Hospices	Medicare Certified	Medicaid Certified	JCAHO or CHAP Accredited
1999	60	59	58	35
2000	61	59	57	35

Source: Annual Survey of Hospices, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

- Of the 61 Wisconsin-licensed hospices, 59 reported they were certified by Medicare and 57 reported they were certified by Medicaid.
- More than half (35) of the 61 hospices reported they were accredited by an organization such as the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO), or the Community Health Accreditation Program (CHAP).

**Table 3. Full-time Equivalent Employees (FTEs) of Hospices by Ownership Type, Wisconsin, December 2000**

Employee Category	Total		Ownership of Hospice		
	Number	Percent	Governmental	Nonprofit	Proprietary
Managing Employee/ Administrators	81	9%	2	64	15
Physicians	5	1	<1	3	2
Registered Nurses	322	37	2	271	49
Licensed Practical Nurses	31	4	0	21	10
Hospice Aides	179	21	<1	147	32
Physical Therapists	3	0	0	2	1
Occupational Therapists	<1	0	0	<1	<1
Speech Pathologists	<1	0	<1	<1	0
Bereavement Counselor	36	4	1	27	8
Social Workers	89	10	1	74	14
Dietary	3	0	<1	3	<1
Other	123	14	0	95	29
<b>Total</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>158</b>

Source: Annual Survey of Hospices, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

Note: The count of employees was from the week of December 10-16, 2000.

- Although nonprofit hospices served 79 percent of Wisconsin hospice patients, they employed only 18 percent of total hospice full-time equivalent (FTE) employees. By comparison, proprietary hospices cared for 20 percent of hospice patients with 81 percent of total FTEs.

**Table 4. Number of Hospice Volunteers and Hours of Volunteer Services, Wisconsin 2000**

	Total	Governmental		Nonprofit		Proprietary	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Number of Volunteers	3,506	70	2%	3,219	92%	217	6%

**Hours of Volunteer Services**

Client/Family Contact	90,796	921	1	81,804	90	8,071	9
Office Support	25,637	184	1	22,209	87	3,244	13
Other Activities	20,835	1,068	5%	19,061	91%	706	3%

Source: Annual Survey of Hospices, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

- Ninety-two percent of all hospice volunteers worked in nonprofit hospices, while just 6 percent worked in proprietary hospices.
- Two-thirds (66 percent) of volunteer services hours in nonprofit hospices were for client/family contact, and the rest (33 percent) were for office support and other activities.

**Table 5. Hospice Facility Operation and Contracts with Other Facilities, Wisconsin 2000**

	Number	Percent
Total number of hospices	61	100%
Total number of hospice patient days	534,515	
Number of hospices operating a residential facility	9	15
Number of hospice beds in these facilities	103	
Number of hospice patient days in these facilities	17,337	
Number of hospices operating an inpatient facility	5	8
Number of hospice beds in these facilities	65	
Number of hospice patient days in these facilities	2,469	
Number of hospices that had a contract with hospitals/SNFs for symptom management and/or inpatient respite care	58	95
Number of contracts	352	
Number of acute care days	6,771	
Number of respite care days	2,175	
Number of hospices that had a contract with a nursing facility for inpatient respite services	17	28
Number of contracts	90	
Number of respite care days	373	
Number of hospices that had a contract with a nursing home for hospice routine care	53	87
Number of contracts	442	
Number of hospice patients residing in nursing homes	2,552	
Number of days spent in nursing homes by hospice patients	95,742	
Number of hospices that had a contract with a CBRF	42	69%
Number of contracts	381	
Number of hospice patients residing in CBRFs	527	
Number of days spent in CBRFs by hospice patients	27,398	
Number of hospices that had a contract with an HMO or other managed care organization	28	

Source: Annual Survey of Hospices, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

Notes: Hospice patients could have more than one type of stay during the year.  
See Technical Notes for definitions of "routine care," "respite care," and other hospice levels of care.

- Total hospice patient days in Wisconsin increased 11 percent, from 481,428 in 1999 to 534,515 in 2000.
- From 1999 to 2000, the number of hospices that operated a residential facility increased from 6 to 9 hospices. Both the number of beds and patient days in these facilities increased 63 percent.
- Even though the number of hospices that had a contract with a nursing facility for inpatient respite care services decreased from 20 to 17 in 2000, the number of inpatient respite care days increased from 72 days to 373 days.
- From 1999 to 2000, the number of contracts for hospice routine care between a hospice and a nursing home increased 15 percent (from 383 to 442 contracts). The number of hospice patients residing in nursing homes increased 63 percent (from 1,570 to 2,550), and the number of days hospice patients spent in nursing homes was up 23 percent (from 77,500 to 95,750).
- The number of contracts between a hospice and a community-based residential care facility (CBRF) increased 49 percent (from 255 to 381) in 2000. The number of hospice patients residing in CBRFs was up 59 percent (from 332 to 527), and the number of days hospice patients spent in CBRFs increased 73 percent (from 15,800 days to 27,400 days).

## Characteristics of Hospice Patients

**Table 6. Principal Diagnosis of Hospice Patients, Wisconsin 2000**

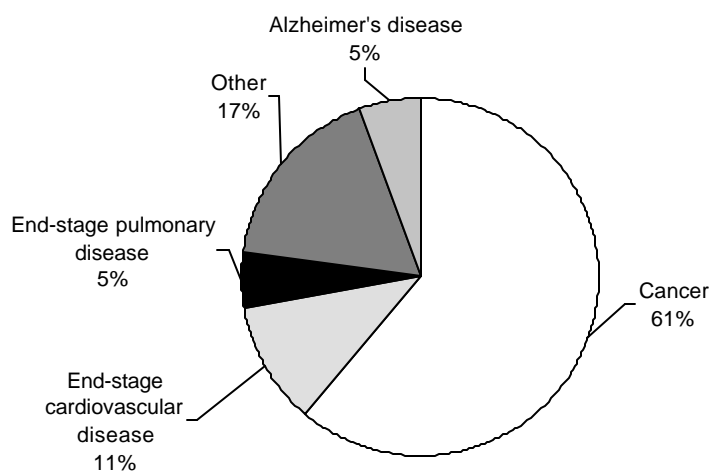
Principal Diagnosis	Number of Patients	Percent of Patients
Total	11,874	100%
Malignant neoplasm (cancer)	7,252	61
End-stage cardiovascular disease	1,320	11
End-stage pulmonary disease	582	5
Alzheimer's disease	237	2
Renal failure/end-stage kidney disease	80	1
ALS (amyotrophic lateral sclerosis)	648	5
HIV infection	35	0
Diabetes	63	1
Other conditions	1,657	14%

Source: Annual Survey of Hospices, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

Notes: Principal diagnosis is the diagnosis responsible for admission to the hospice.  
Percentages may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

- In 2000, 61 percent of Wisconsin hospice patients had a principal diagnosis of cancer, and 11 percent had a principal diagnosis of end-stage cardiovascular disease.

**Figure. Principal Diagnosis of Hospice Patients, Wisconsin 2000**



Source: Annual Survey of Hospices, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

**Table 7. Hospice Patients by Referral Source, Wisconsin 2000**

Referral Source	Number of Patients	Percent
Total	11,874	100%
Physician	4,739	40
Hospital	2,822	24
Self-Referral	252	2
Patient's Family	1,120	9
Home Health Agency	651	5
Other	2,290	19%

Source: Annual Survey of Hospices, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

Notes: Percentages may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

- Forty percent of hospice patients were referred to the hospice by a physician, and 24 percent were referred by a hospital. The referral source was reported as “other” for 19 percent of patients; these “other” included nursing homes, CBRFs, other hospices, and social service agencies.

**Table 8. Discharges of Hospice Patients by Reason for Discharge, Wisconsin, 2000**

Reason for Discharge	Patients Discharged	
	Number	Percent
Total Discharges/Deaths	10,695	100%
Hospice Care Not Appropriate	533	5
Transferred to Another Hospice	189	2
Revocation of Hospice Benefit	468	4
Other	111	1
Deaths	9,394	88%

Source: Annual Survey of Hospices, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

Note: Percentages may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

- In 2000, total discharges from Wisconsin hospices increased 12 percent (from 9,570 to 10,695 patients).
- Nearly 9,400 hospice patients died in 2000, accounting for 88 percent of total discharges from Wisconsin hospices. This percentage was the same in 1999.
- Five percent of discharges from hospices were because hospice care was no longer appropriate (probably because the patient’s prognosis had changed).
- Another 4 percent of discharges were due to “revocation of hospice benefit;” this means the patient voluntarily withdrew from hospice care.

**Table 9. Hospices and Patients by County of Hospice Location, Wisconsin 2000**

<b>County of Hospice</b>	<b>Number of Hospices Patients</b>		<b>Percent of Total Patients</b>	<b>County of Hospice</b>	<b>Number of Hospices Patients</b>		<b>Percent of Total Patients</b>
State Total	61	11,874	100	Manitowoc	2	63	1
Ashland	1	193	2	Marathon	1	468	4
Barron	1	38	<1	Milwaukee	9	3,677	31
Brown	1	670	6	Monroe	1	100	1
Calumet	2	38	<1	Oneida	2	228	2
Chippewa	1	107	1	Portage	1	101	1
Crawford	1	143	1	Price	1	54	<1
Dane	1	959	8	Rock	2	266	2
Dodge	1	85	1	St. Croix	1	83	1
Door	1	21	<1	Sauk	1	181	2
Eau Claire	1	186	2	Shawano	1	77	1
Fond du Lac	1	451	4	Sheboygan	2	379	3
Grant	1	43	<1	Taylor	1	56	<1
Green	1	105	1	Vernon	1	41	<1
Iowa	1	69	1	Waukesha	2	791	7
Jefferson	1	164	1	Waupaca	1	41	<1
Kenosha	1	326	3	Winnebago	2	553	5
La Crosse	2	343	3	Wood	1	230	2
Lafayette	1	18	<1	Out of State	8	457	4
Langlade	1	69	1				

Source: Annual Survey of Hospices, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

Notes: Patient counts are by location of the hospice (not patient residence).

Counties shown have at least one hospice located in the county.

Percentages may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

- In 2000, 31 percent of hospice patients were served by hospices located in Milwaukee County, 8 percent were served by hospices in Dane County, and 7 percent were served by hospices in Waukesha County.
- Only one hospice was located in Dane County but that hospice served 8 percent of Wisconsin hospice patients in 2000. The number of hospice patients served by this Dane County hospice increased by 22 percent between 1999 and 2000.
- The number of hospice patients served by hospices located in Winnebago County doubled between 1999 and 2000 (from 275 to 553).

## Hospices in Wisconsin, 2000



\*The Map does not show the eight Wisconsin-licensed hospices located outside the State.

Wisconsin Division of Health Care Financing,  
Bureau of Health Information

**Table 10. Number, Percent and Utilization Rate of Hospice Patients by Age and Sex, Wisconsin 2000**

Age	Total			Female			Male		
	Number	Percent	Rate	Number	Percent	Rate	Number	Percent	Rate
<b>All Patients</b>	11,874	100%	2.2	6,259	100%	2.3	5,615	100%	2.1
Under 55	933	8	0.2	474	8	0.2	459	8	0.2
55-64	1,305	11	2.9	653	11	2.8	652	12	2.9
65-74	2,659	23	7.5	1,229	20	6.4	1,430	26	8.7
75-84	3,824	33	15.2	1,904	31	12.5	1,920	35	19.2
85 or older	2,960	25	31.0	1,915	31	28.0	1,045	19	38.3
65 or older	9,443	81	13.4	5,048	82	12.3	4,395	80	15.1

Source: Annual Survey of Hospices, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

Notes: The rate is the number of hospice patients per 1,000 statewide population in the age group.  
Percentages are based on the 11,681 patients (6,175 female and 5,506 male) for whom age was reported.  
Percentages may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

- In 2000, the hospice utilization rate among people aged 65 and older was 13.4 patients per 1,000 population in this age group, a 12 percent increase from 1999 (12.0 per 1,000). Most of this increase was due to a higher utilization rate among people 85 and older.
- The hospice utilization rate among people aged 85 and older was 31.0 per 1,000 population, a 35 percent increase from 1999 (23.0 per 1,000).
- The hospice utilization rate was higher for males than for females in nearly every age group.

**Table 11. Hospice Patient Days by Level of Care, Wisconsin 2000**

Level of Care	Patient Days	Percent
Total patient days	534,515	100%
Routine home care	519,352	97
Continuous home care	735	<1
Inpatient care: acute/symptom management	11,371	2
Inpatient respite care	3,057	1

Source: Annual Survey of Hospices, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

Notes: Percentages may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.  
One facility did not provide information on patient days (either total or by level of care) for 2000.  
See Technical Notes for level of care definitions.

- The total number of hospice patient days increased 11 percent from 1999 (481,428 days) to 2000 (534,515 days).



**Table 12. Length of Stay of Hospice Patients Who Died or Were Discharged, Wisconsin 2000**

<b>Length of Stay</b>	<b>Number of Patients</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Total Discharges/Deaths	10,695	100%
1 to 7 days	2,953	28
8 to 14 days	1,819	17
15 to 30 days	1,867	18
31 to 60 days	1,552	15
61 to 90 days	843	8
91 to 180 days	898	9
181 days to 1 year	456	4
More than 1 year	122	1

Source: Annual Survey of Hospices, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

Notes: "Length of stay" means time from when the patient was admitted to the hospice program until the patient died or was discharged from the program.  
Percentages are based on a total of 10,510 patients for whom length of stay was reported  
Percentages may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

- A length of stay of 60 days or less was reported for 78 percent of hospice patients who died or were discharged in 2000 (77 percent in 1999).
- Hospice patients who died or were discharged within 14 days of admission to a hospice program increased from 43 percent of deaths and discharges in 1999 to 45 percent in 2000.

## Characteristics of Hospice Patients

**Table 13. Primary Pay Source at Admission to a Hospice Program for Patients Admitted in 2000, Wisconsin**

Primary Pay Source	Number of Patients	Percent
Total Admissions	10,850	100%
Medicare	7,945	73
Medicaid	328	3
Medicare and Medicaid (“dual entitlees”)	628	6
Managed Care (HMO)	607	6
PACE/Partnership (Program of All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly)	2	0
Private Insurance	1,180	11
Self Pay	105	1
Other	55	1

Source: Annual Survey of Hospices, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

Notes: Percentages may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

Primary pay source is the payment source that the hospice expects will pay the largest amount for the patient’s hospice care.

- The number of hospice admissions increased from 9,720 in 1999 to 10,850 in 2000.
- Seventy-three percent of hospice patients admitted in 2000 had Medicare as their primary pay source (vs. 80 percent in 1999). Eleven percent had private insurance (10 percent in 1999).
- From 1999 to 2000, the number of hospice admissions with both Medicare and Medicaid increased from 158 to 628 patients. The number of admissions with managed care (HMO) increased from 408 to 607 patients.

**Table 14. Primary Pay Source for Hospice Patients, Wisconsin, December 31, 2000**

Primary Pay Source	Number of Patients	Percent
Total Patients	1,505	100%
Medicare	1,170	78
Medicaid	37	2
Medicare and Medicaid (“dual entitlees”)	127	8
Managed Care (HMO)	35	2
PACE/Partnership (Program of All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly)	1	0
Private Insurance	98	7
Self Pay	33	2
Other	4	<1

Source: Annual Survey of Hospices, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

Notes: Percentages may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

Primary pay source is the payment source that the hospice expects will pay the largest amount for the patient’s hospice care.

- On December 31, 2000, 78 percent of hospice patients had Medicare as their primary pay source, unchanged from 1999. An additional 7 percent had private insurance (9 percent in 1999). The percent of patients with both Medicare and Medicaid increased from 3 percent in 1999 to 8 percent in 2000.

**Table 15. Living Arrangements of Hospice Patients, Wisconsin, December 31, 2000**

Living Arrangement	Number of Patients	Percent
Total Patients	1,505	100%
Home/private residence	959	64
Nursing home	361	24
Hospice residential facility	66	4
Assisted living:		
Residential care apartment complex	13	1
Adult family home	5	<1
Community-based residential facility (CBRF)	75	5
Inpatient facility (acute-care hospitals, etc.)	23	2
Other site	3	<1

Source: Annual Survey of Hospices, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

Notes: Percentage may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.  
See Technical Notes for definitions of selected living arrangements.

- On December 31, 2000, 64 percent of hospice patients were residing at home or in some other private residence, compared with 76 percent in 1999.
- Hospice patients who were residing in nursing homes on December 31 increased from 15 percent in 1999 to 24 percent in 2000. The percent of patients residing in CBRFs also increased, from 3 percent to 5 percent.

**Table 16. Deaths among Hospice Patients by Site of Occurrence, Wisconsin 2000**

Location of Death	Number of Patients	Percent
Total Deaths	9,394	100%
Home/private residence	5,372	57
Nursing home	1,855	20
Hospice residential facility	432	5
Assisted living:		
Residential care apartment complex	8	0
Adult family home	8	0
Community-based residential facility (CBRF)	435	5
Inpatient facility (acute-care hospitals, etc.)	1,276	14
Other site	8	0

Source: Annual Survey of Hospices, Bureau of Health Information, Division of Health Care Financing, Department of Health and Family Services.

Note: Percentages may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

- Of hospice patient deaths in 2000, 57 percent occurred at home (compared with 61 percent in 1999), 20 percent occurred in nursing homes (compared with 18 percent in 1999), and 14 percent occurred in a hospital or other inpatient facility (compared with 13 percent in 1999).



### Technical Notes

**Unduplicated patient count.** Each person served during 2000 is counted only once regardless of the number of times during the year they were admitted and discharged.

#### Hospice Level of Care

**Routine home care day** is a day on which an individual who has chosen hospice care is receiving services at the place of residence considered his or her home.

**Continuous home care day** is a day on which an individual who has chosen hospice care is not in an inpatient facility and is receiving continuous care, primarily nursing care, to achieve palliation or management of acute medical symptoms. Home health aide or homemaker services may be provided to supplement the nursing care. Continuous home care is furnished during periods of crisis to maintain the terminally ill patient at home.

**Inpatient care day (symptom management)** is a day on which an individual who has chosen hospice care receives general inpatient care in an inpatient facility for pain control or acute or chronic symptom management which cannot be managed in other settings.

**Inpatient respite care day** is a day on which an individual who has chosen hospice care receives care in an approved inpatient facility on a short-term basis to relieve the family or other persons caring for the individual at home.

#### Living Arrangements

**A community-based residential facility (CBRF)** is a place where 5 or more unrelated adults reside in which care, treatment or services above the level of room and board but not including nursing care are provided to residents as a primary function of the facility.

**A residential care apartment complex** is a living unit for severely disabled individuals that is developed by a sponsor and that is not physically connected to a nursing home or hospital except by common service units for laundry, kitchen or utility purposes and that may include buildings and grounds for activities related to residence, including congregate meal sites, socialization, and physical rehabilitation facilities.

**An adult family home** means a place where 3 or 4 adults not related to the licensee reside in which care, treatment or services above the level of room and board but not including nursing care are provided to persons residing in the home as a primary function of the place.



